ment (Protection) Act, 1986, prohibiting the carrying out of such activities except with their prior permission.

(ii) Government of India have issued another preliminary notification under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 prohibiting, *inter alia,* expansion or modernisation of any existing or new mining projects, except with the prior approval of the concerned State Government/ Central Government. However, for such a project to be located near anenvironmentally sensitive area, the approval of the Government of India will be required.

Seminar on impact of Enrir omnent

3519. SHRI SHAMIM HASHMI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar was organised recently at Udaipur on 15th-16th February, 1992 by the Indian Dairy Association on impact of environment and if so, what was the outcome thereof; and

(b) whether Government are aware that hardly any of the large Dairy Plants run by the NDDB and Amul Giant have any effieuent treatment plants and these plants dump untreated water in the open or in the public sewerage systems and if so, the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIA MENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The emphasis of the seminar was on technical and legal aspects of the dairy industry in the country. They recommended to the Government to take necessary action against the unlicensed units being operated in the country.

(b) The large units of NDDB located at Delhi and Calcutta and also of Amul Giant located at Anand are Having adequate treatment plants.

World Jury to hear Indian water pollution cases

3520. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to a report publlisbed in the *Indian Express* of the 14tb February, 1992 under the heading "World Jury to hear Indian water pollution cases" and state :

(a) what are the details of the cases which are to be considered by the World Jury Tribunal;

(b) who is representing India before the World Jury ;

(c) what are the reasons for which Government failed to take appropriate action against the defaulting concerns ; and

(d) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to check the water pollution in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIA MENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) and (b) The Government has not been informed about the forthcoming trial by the World Jury Tribunal reported in the *Indian Express* of February 14,1992.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government have already taken a number of steps for control of pollution from industries indud-

mg tanneries. The salient steps are as under :

(i) Effluent standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 ;

(ii) Environment guidelines have been evolved for siting and operati on of industries ;

(iii) Industries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards to limit the discharge of effluents within the stipulated standards ;

(iv) The Central Government in co-sultation with the State Governments have prepared an action plan to meet the effluent standards for polluting industries ;

(v) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and also for the shifting of polluting industries from congested area ;

(vi) Network of ambient water quality monitering stations have been set up ;

(vii) A scheme has been initiated to give assistance to cluster of small scale industrial units for setting up common effluent treatment plants and to provide loans to large and medium scale units under a World Bank Assisted Programme.

वन्य जीव अधिनियम संरक्षण

3521. **श्री कैलाश नारायण सारंग : क्या पर्यावरण और वन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 में 1 अक्तूबर, 1991 से प्रभावी संशोधनों को किए जाने से पूर्व राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श किया गया था; यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अधिनियम की धारा 29, 61 और 62 के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों की शक्तियां समाप्त कर दी गई हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो अभयारण्य क्षेत्रों में दोहन पर लगे प्रतिबंध के परिणाम-स्वरूप वन उत्पादों के उत्पादन में किस सीमा तक कमी आएगी और उसके परिणामस्वरूप राज्य सरकारों के राजस्व में कितनी गिरावट आने की सम्भावना है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार राजस्व में इस प्रकार की कमी की क्षतिपूर्ति करने का विचार रखती है, यदि हां, तो किस सीमा तक;

(ङ) क्या सरकार राज्य सरकारों को नये वृक्ष लगाने के लिए धनराशि उपलब्ध कराने का विचार रखती है ताकि दोहन पर लगाये गये प्रतिबंध के कारण उत्पादन में आई कमी को दूर किया जा सके; और

(च) वनों के दोहन पर लगाये गये प्रतिबंध के कारण रोजगार के अवसरों में आई कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और विधि, न्याय तथा कंपनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रंगराजन कुमारमंगलम) : (क) जी, हां। वन्यजीव (सुरक्षा) अधिनियम में संशोधन के लिए विधायी प्रस्तावों को अन्तिम रूप देने से पूर्व 1978 से 1990 तक की अवधि में विभिन्न मंचों में विभिन्न स्तरों पर राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श किया गया।

(ख) अधिनियम की अनुसूचियों में प्रविष्टियों में परिवर्तन करने की शक्ति के बारे में धारा 61 और धारा 62 में संशोधन यह सुनिश्चित करने के लि